# FUNDAMENTALS OF TRIAL ADVOCACY COURSE

September 19-23, 2016 Phoenix, Arizona



# **DUI BLOOD ANALYSIS ISSUES**

Presented by:

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&

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Distributed by:

ARIZONA PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS' ADVISORY COUNCIL 1951 West Camelback Road, Suite 202 Phoenix, Arizona 85015

ELIZABETH ORTIZ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

# DUI Blood Analysis

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#### Blood Alcohol Analysis

#### General Alcohol

Absorption, Elimination, and Distribution Impairment/Intoxication Tolerance Officer Tools - Driving Cues and SFSTs

#### **Blood Alcohol**

Blood Draw Property and Evidence Notes Analysis Quality Assurance

# Alcohol Common Types

| NAME            | FORMULA                            | POLING  | USES   | TUXICITY AND<br>METABOLITES                  |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Methavol        | CH <sub>7</sub> -OH                | Despitation  64.3°C7 Solvent  148.1°F Pant Rosover Fuel |  | = 75ML<br>Forme Acid                         |
| Ethani          | CH <sup>2</sup> CH <sup>2</sup> OH | 78,3°C7<br>172,9°F                                      | Beverage<br>Solvent •<br>Medicinal Vehicle<br>Fuel | = 400-300ML<br>Acctaldelyde<br>(Acctac Acid) |
| potsolanoj      | cii'<br>!<br>cii'cii-cii           | 82,3°C/<br>180,1°F                                      | Ocustorius<br>Autiscytic                           | =250hBL<br>Acidone                           |
| Ethylese Glycul | CII-OII                            | 198°C/<br>388,4°P                                       | Coolant<br>Solvesi                                 | = 100ML,<br>Osalic Acid                      |

# Absorption How does it enter the body?

Oral Consumption

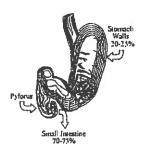
Injection

Inhalation

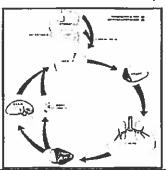
Through the skin

Enema

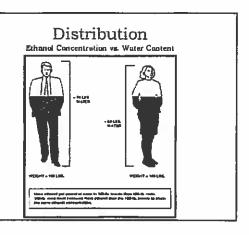
# Absorption How does ethanol enter the body?



Distribution
How does ethanol move around in the body?



# Distribution Ethanol Concentration vs. Water Content The Content Content Content The Content Content Content The Content T



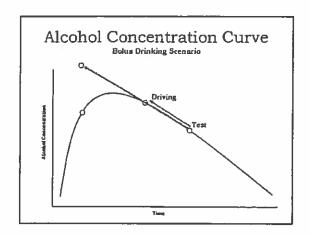
#### Per Drink Calculation

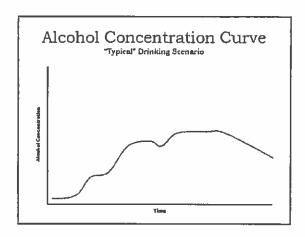
Widmark Formula A = PRC

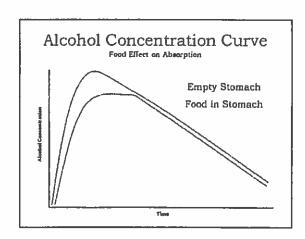
A = Alcohol (amount and concentration)
P = Weight
R = Widmark Number (water content)
C = BAC

| Elimination How does ethanol leave the body?  |          |
|---|----------|
| Metabolism (liver)  |          |
| Excretion (urine)   |          |
| Evaporation (breath)  |          |
| Byaporation (Siedan)  |          |
|   |          |
|   |          |
| Elimination   |          |
| Rate at which ethanol is oxidized varies  | <u> </u> |
| from one person to another  Elimination rates range from 0.010% to  |          |
| 0.030% per hour  Average rate of elimination is 0.018%  |          |
| per hour  |          |
|   |          |
|   |          |
| Retrograde Calculation  |          |
|   |          |
| Used if chemical test is outside two hours from the time of driving   |          |
| Argument does not apply to (A)(1) or (A)(3)   |          |
| State may retrograde readings to any time within two hours of driving/APC for per se statutes                               |          |
| O'Neill v. Superior Court. (Kankelfritz, RPI), 187 Ariz, 440 (App. 1996);<br>State v. Claybrook, 193 Ariz, 588 (App. 1998). |          |

| Retrograde Calculation   |          |
|--|----------|
|  |          |
| Practice pointer – be sure to disclose the forensic scientist you will call and his/her                        |          |
| opinion re: retrograde.  |          |
|  |          |
| State v. Roque, 213 Ariz. 193 (2006).  |          |
|  |          |
|  |          |
|  |          |
| Retrograde Calculation   |          |
| Trou ogrado odrodianom   |          |
| Information Needed   |          |
| Drinking and eating history over past hour<br>Time of test   |          |
| Test result<br>Time of driving   |          |
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| Patrograda Calculation   |          |
| Retrograde Calculation  How to Get Your Test Within Two Hours - Retrograde Extrapolation                       |          |
| Given certain information, can you calculate the alcohol concentration at a time earlier                       |          |
| than the test? (Yes)   |          |
| What information do you need?  |          |
| Assuming(fill in the facts from your case) would you please calculate the defendant's alcohol concentration at | <u> </u> |
| (time of driving or a point within the 2 hr window)?   |          |
| ***************************************  |          |







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# Impairment vs. Intoxication

Impairment - based upon measurable changes in an individual's performance of a specific task, such as operating a motor vehicle

Intoxication - advanced state of impairment in which gross physical signs of the effects of alcohol are apparent

#### Impairment

| COGNITIVE   | SENSORY                                      | MOTOR<br>FUNCTION           |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Judgment segment  | Henrie for visco                             | The muck count              |
| Sense of casus distributed  | Vaut acuty                                   | Speech                      |
| Diversiofish become appressive risk<br>takers, impulsion              | Clare resource                               | Chalance                    |
| t ack self-crite inn  | Glare recovery                               | Conduction                  |
| Attribute to discontives many<br>qualities which they sho not present | thinscalar voiest                            | Vitalicang                  |
| Desix's shiftey to extramite<br>information becomes improved          | America than troytest and<br>acrestest stand | (brimum) por symposus (HGH) |
| Planging circular   | Complex consideration tasks                  |                             |
| Late of their guides of attention,<br>momentum and compromise         |  |                             |
| Uspage of cores and remains   |  |                             |
| Impained of thist-term namely   |  |                             |

#### Tolerance

Two Types of Tolerance

Metabolic

Functional

Despite tolerance, all people are still impaired to operate a motor vehicle at 0.08 AC

#### Tolerance Metabolic

Tolerance that results in a more rapid

elimination of alcohol from the body

Innate – genetics and constitution

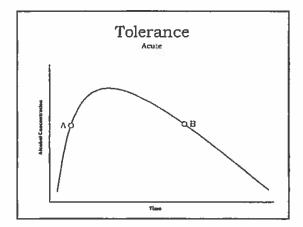
Exposure dependent - Microsomal Ethanol Oxidizing System (MEOS)

#### Tolerance

Functional

Tolerance that develops when brain functions adapt to compensate for the disruption in both behavior and bodily functions

Acute – impairment is greater when measured soon after alcohol is consumed than when measured later in the drinking session



#### Tolerance

Functional

Chronic – some impairing factors of alcohol are lessened by the central nervous system's response to many drinking sessions

#### Officer Tools

Driving Cues

Failure to maintain lane position weaving, straddling lane line, turning to wide, drifting in lane

Speed / Braking problems

stops short at intersection, not maintaining constant speed, driving ten or more miles below speed limit

Vigilance

slow to respond to respond to traffic signal, driving without headlights on, wrong way on street, failure to signal.

Judgment

tailgating, unsafe lane change, jerky to fast turn, odd behavior in car

#### Officer Tools

Driving Cues

Validation - NHTSA performed three field studies that encompassed more than 12,000 stops

Any one cue = 35% likelihood over 0.08% Any two cues = 50% likelihood over 0.08%

Weaving = 65% likelihood over 0.08% Driving on wrong side of road = 70% likelihood over 0.08%

Officer Tools
Standardized Field Sobriety Teals (SFSTs)

#### <u>History</u>

NHTSA sponsored three studies to arrive at the current battery of three SFSTs

Psychophysical Tests For DWI Arrest, California (1977)

Development and Field Test Of Psychophysical Tests For DWI Arrest, California (1981)

Field Evaluation Of A Behavioral Battery For DWI, Maryland, D.C., V.A. N.C. (1983)

#### Officer Tools

Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SFSTs)

#### History

Three additional studies standardized the tests, finalized grading, and proved correlation to BAC

Colorado ,1995 (234 acceptable subjects) SCRI 163 arrests out of 175 arrests were correct (93%)

Florida 1997 (256 acceptable Subjects) SCRI 197 arrests out of 206 arrests were correct (95%)

San Diego, 1998 (234 acceptable subjects) Anacapa 210 arrests out of 234 arrests were correct (90%)

Officer Tools
Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SPSTs)

#### Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN)

Involuntary jerking of the eyes

4 of 6 clues = 88% total accuracy (average) (Your officer is likely better)

#### 6 Clues (3 in each eye)

Lack of smooth pursuit Nystagmus at maximum deviation Onset of nystagmus before 45 degrees

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Officer Tools
Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SFSTs)

#### Walk and Turn

2 of 8 clues = 79% total accuracy (average)

#### 8 Clues

Loses balance during instructions Starts before the instructions are linished Stops while walking Does not touch heel to toe Steps out of line Uses arms to balance Improper turn Incorrect number of steps

# Officer Tools Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SFSTs)

#### One Leg Stand

2 of 4 clues = 83% total accuracy (average)

#### 4 Clues

The suspect sways while balancing Subject uses his arms to balance Subject hops while balancing Subject puts foot down

#### Blood Alcohol Analysis

Phlebotomy Blood Draw Kits

NIK, Lynn Peavey, and Tri-Tec

Outer box

Inner box

2 vacuntainer tubes (grey top)
Preservative - sodium fluoride
Anticoagulant - potassium oxalate
Vacuum dated for freshness

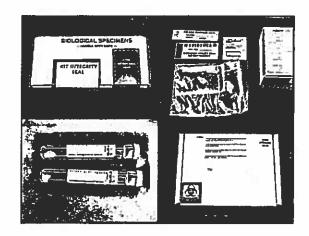
1 non-alcoholic swab

lodine

Benzalkonium chloride

Butterfly needle

Evidence seals



# Blood Alcohol Analysis Property and Evidence

Agency Request For Scientific Examination

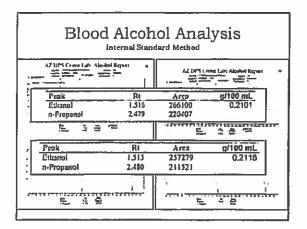
Chain of Custody

Requests disseminated to appropriate unit

Refrigerates blood in walk in cooler

# Blood Alcohol Analysis Evidence Notes Arizona Department of Public Safety Evidence Nates On v 2017 Serve Include Providence Nates Include Nat

# Blood Alcohol Analysis Notes One sample open at a time Seals – evidence tape (not air tight) Number of tubes Name Anything elsc Blood Alcohol Analysis Ensure homogeneity of sample Rock the blood baby Vortex Tissue Grinder Ensures homogeneity of sample Blood Alcohol Analysis One open at a time Conical cup 250 Microliters 2 mls of internal standard Crimp



#### 

| Bloo | od Alcohol Analysis Report  ***********************************  |  |
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# Blood Alcohol Analysis

"Standard Disclosure" Scientific Analysis Report **Analyst Notes** Chromatograms for subject's sample Chain-of-custody Run summary of Quality Assurance

"Control Packet" Everything included in Standard Disclosure Chromatograms for Quality Assurance

# Blood Alcohol Analysis How to Admit Blood Alcohol Results

#### Sample Collection

Establish: when, where & by whom sample was collected

Defense may stipulate

# Blood Alcohol Analysis How to Admit Blood Alcohol Results

#### Chain of Custody

Prove sample tested at the lab is the defendant's sample What was sample collected in How was it labeled **Protocols** Photo

Defense may stipulate to part or all of chain

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# Blood Alcohol Analysis How to Admit Blood Alcohol Results Chain of Custody Challenges to the chain of custody go to the weight, not the admissibility of evidence The defendant must make some showing that the evidence has been tampered with State v. Morales, 170 Ariz. 360 (App. 1991) Rule 702 5 Portions of the Rule • "A witness who is qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education may testify in the form of an opinion or otherwise if:" #1 must qualify witness as an expert Thoroughly qualify your witness 5 Portions of Rule 702 #2

- "a) The expert's scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue"
  - Blood testing embraces scientific, technical & other specialized knowledge
  - So just relevance

#### 5 Portions of Rule 702 #3

- b) The testimony is based on sufficient facts or data
  - Factual basis for opinion
    - Have expert explain basis for opinion
  - Can the opinion, reasoning or method be properly applied to the facts in issue?
  - What did they do? How did they do

#### 5 Portions of Rule 702 #4

- c) The testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods
  - This is similar to Frye (accepted in relevant scientific community) - Lay the Decision foundation +
  - Quality assurance
  - Method Gas Chromatography is reliable & has been tested
    - Studies
    - Dy manufacturer
    - Lab validation

#### 5 Portions of Rule 702 #5

- d) the expert has reliably applied the principles and methods to the facts of the case.
  - Case specific
  - Did this witness do it correctly
    - Focus is on principles & methodology
  - The accepted technique was properly applied and the results accurately recorded

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#### Daubert!

(Rule 702)

- Qualify witness as an expert
- Chain of custody (prove it was defendant's blood)
- What method was used
- Establish scientific reliability
- What did he/she do?
- Emphasize quality assurance/reliability

How to Admit Blood Alcohol Results

#### Deason/Daubert

Establish general acceptance of underlying science (i.e. Infrared Spectrophotometry, Gas Chromatography or Mass Spectrometry).

Is the method used accepted in the relevant scientific community as a valid method for breath/blood/urine testing?

#### Blood Alcohol Analysis

How to Admit Blood Alcohol Results

#### Deason/Daubert

Based on a review of the procedure used in analyzing the sample, the test results, and records:

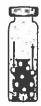
- The accepted technique was properly used
- The readings are an accurate measurement and recording of the defendant's alcohol concentration (or the presence of drugs)
- The test results would be accepted in the relevant scientific community as valid test results (legally not required but judge may)

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#### Blood Alcohol Analysis

Headspace Gas Chromatography
Measures alcohol content in the
air above the blood

Standard in the scientific community for blood alcohol analysis

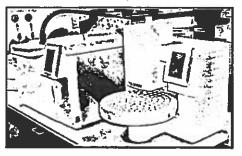


# Blood Alcohol Analysis

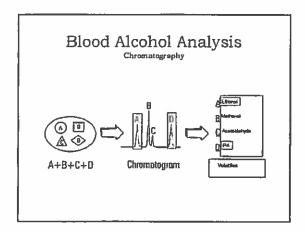
In a closed system, the concentration of a volatile substance above a fluid is proportional to the concentration of that substance in the fluid at equilibrium



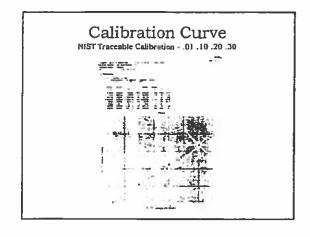
# Blood Alcohol Analysis PerkinElmer Clarus 500 w/ Turbomatrix HS| 10

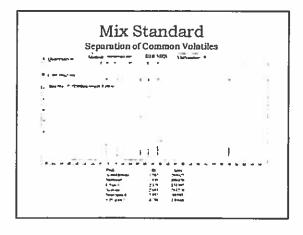


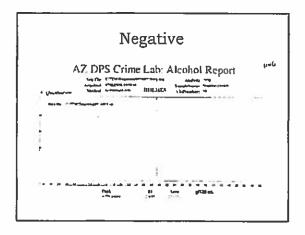
# Blood Alcohol Analysis Chromatography

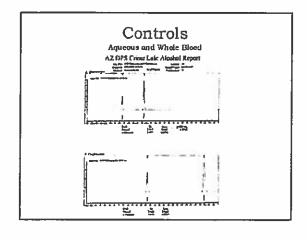


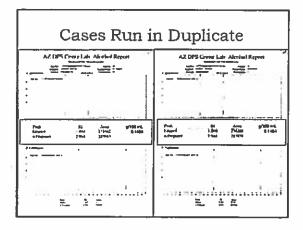
Blood Alcohol Analysis
Quality Assurance











# Verification Standards Same as Calibration Standards

Analyzed at the end of run
Verifies pipettor and calibration stability

|  | - |
|--|---|
| Blood Alcohol Analysis   |   |
| Blood Alamini Grow of Sequence Guide   |   |
| Valid   Val Pyre   Valid     |   |
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| Personding to Defence  |   |

### Responding to Defense Foundational Objections

If in Doubt Weight not admissibility

All the State is required to do is lay the basic foundation. Any remaining issues go to the weight, not the admissibility, of the evidence.

State v. Plew, 155 Ariz. 44 [1987]; State v. Superior Court (Weant, RPI), 172 Ariz. 153 (App. 1992).

### Battle of the Experts

Disagreements between expert witnesses go to weight, not the admissibility. State v. Velasco, (Alday, RPI), 165 Ariz, 480, 486, (1990).

Where there is a lack of unanimity in scientific community on accuracy of a breath test, "the scientific disagreement affects only the weight and not the admissibility of evidence." State v. Olivas, 77 Ariz. 118 (1954).

#### Your Criminalist and You

Can do drink calculations

"One beer" How big would that be?

Retrogrades

Effect of alcohol on humans

Explain issues with the Intox

Rebut desense expert's testimony

#### Questions?

Jon Tew, DPS Crime Lab

Erin Boone, DPS Crime Lab

Supervising Criminalist (602) 223-2760 Technical Leader (602) 223-2281

jtewo azdpa gov

apomian mydarga.

Beth Barnes, Phy City Pros Office

AZ GOHS Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor

beth.barnesaphoenia.gov